

## § 22.23

(b) *Emergency variations from requirements*—(1) *Application*. When an emergency exists, a permittee may apply to the appropriate ATF officer for a variation from the requirements of this part relating to construction, equipment, and methods of operation. The permittee shall describe the proposed variation and set forth the reasons for using it.

(2) *Approval by appropriate ATF officer*. The appropriate ATF officer may approve an emergency variation from requirements if:

- (i) An emergency exists;
- (ii) The variation from the requirements is necessary;
- (iii) It will afford the same security and protection to the revenue as intended by the specific regulations;
- (iv) It will not hinder the effective administration of this part; and
- (v) It is not contrary to law.

(3) *Conditions of approval*. A permittee may not employ an emergency variation from the requirements until the appropriate ATF officer has approved its use. Approval of variations from requirements are conditioned upon compliance with the conditions and limitations set forth in the approval.

(4) *Automatic termination of approval*. If the permittee fails to comply in good faith with the procedures, conditions or limitations set forth in the approval, authority for the variation from requirements is automatically terminated and the permittee is required to comply with prescribed requirements of regulations from which those variations were authorized.

(c) *Withdrawal of approval*. The appropriate ATF officer may withdraw approval for an alternate method or procedure or an emergency variation from requirements, approved under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, if the appropriate ATF officer finds that the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this part is hindered by the approval.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0335)

(Act of August 16, 1954, Chapter 736, 68A Stat. 917 (26 U.S.C. 7805); sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1395, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5552))

[T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9183, Mar. 6, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-435, 66 FR 5476, Jan. 19, 2001]

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-03 Edition)

### § 22.23 Allowance of claims.

The appropriate ATF officer is authorized to allow claims for losses of tax-free alcohol.

### § 22.24 Permits.

(a) The appropriate ATF officer shall issue permits on Form 5150.33 covering the withdrawal of tax-free alcohol by the United States or a Governmental agency as provided in § 22.172.

(b) The appropriate ATF officer shall issue the permit to withdraw and use tax-free alcohol, Form 5150.9 required under this part.

### § 22.25 Right of entry and examination.

An appropriate ATF officer may enter, during business hours or at any time operations are being conducted, any premises on which operations governed by this part are conducted to inspect the records required by this part to be kept on those premises. An appropriate ATF officer may also inspect and take samples of tax-free alcohol to which those records relate.

[T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9183, Mar. 6, 1985. Redesignated by T.D. ATF-443, 66 FR 13015, Mar. 2, 2001]

### § 22.26 Detention of containers.

(a) *Summary detention*. An appropriate ATF officer may detain any container containing, or supposed to contain, alcohol when the appropriate ATF officer believes the alcohol was withdrawn, sold, transported, or used in violation of law of this part. The appropriate ATF officer shall hold the container at a safe place until it is determined if the detained property is liable by law to forfeiture.

(b) *Limitations*. Summary detention may not exceed 72 hours without process of law or intervention of the appropriate ATF officer. The person possessing the container immediately before its detention may prepare a waiver of the 72 hours limitation to have the container kept on its premises during detention.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1375, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5311))

[T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9183, Mar. 6, 1985. Redesignated by T.D. ATF-443, 66 FR 13015, Mar. 2, 2001]

## LIABILITY FOR TAX

**§ 22.31 Persons liable for tax.**

All tax-free alcohol removed, sold, transported, or used in violation of law or regulations in this part, is subject to all provisions of law relating to taxable alcohol, including the requirement for payment of tax on the alcohol. The person removing, selling, transporting, or using tax-free alcohol in violation of law or regulations pertaining to tax-free alcohol shall be required to pay the distilled spirits tax on the alcohol.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5001))

## DESTRUCTION OF MARKS AND BRANDS

**§ 22.33 Time of destruction of marks and brands.**

(a) Any person who empties a package containing tax-free alcohol shall immediately destroy or obliterate the marks, brand, and labels required by this chapter to be placed on packages of tax-free alcohol.

(b) A person may not destroy or obliterate the marks, brands or labels until the package or drum has been emptied.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5206))

## DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS

**§ 22.35 Execution under penalties of perjury.**

(a) When any form or document prescribed by this part is required to be executed under penalties of perjury, the permittee or other authorized person shall:

(1) Insert the declaration "I declare under the penalties of perjury that I have examined this \_\_\_\_\_ (insert the type of document such as claim, application, statement, report, certificate), including all supporting documents, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete"; and

(2) Sign the document.

(b) When the required document already bears a perjury declaration, the permittee or other authorized person shall sign the document.

(Act of August 16, 1954, 68A Stat. 745 (26 U.S.C. 6056))

**§ 22.36 Filing of qualifying documents.**

All documents returned to a permittee or other person as evidence of compliance with requirements of this part, or as authorization, shall except as otherwise provided, be kept readily available for inspection by an appropriate ATF officer during business hours.

**Subpart Ca—Special (Occupational) Taxes**

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17545, May 17, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 22.37 Liability for special tax.**

(a) *Tax-free alcohol permittee.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, every person who is required to hold a permit under 26 U.S.C. 5271 to procure, use, sell, and/or recover alcohol free of tax for nonbeverage purposes shall pay a special (occupational) tax at the rate of \$250 per year. A separate tax shall be paid for each tax-free alcohol permit which the permittee holds, and permits issued under this part shall not be valid unless special tax is paid. The tax shall be paid on or before the date of commencing the business of a tax-free alcohol permittee, and thereafter every year on or before July 1. On commencing business, the tax shall be computed from the first day of the month in which liability is incurred, through the following June 30. Thereafter, the tax shall be computed for the entire year (July 1 through June 30).

(b) *Transition rule.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a permittee engaged in nonbeverage tax-free distilled spirits operations on January 1, 1988, shall be treated as having commenced business on that date. The special tax imposed by this transition rule shall cover the period January 1, 1988, through June 30, 1988, and shall be paid on or before April 1, 1988.

(c) *Each place of business taxable.* Special (occupational) tax liability is incurred at each place of business for which a permit under subpart D of this part to procure, use, and/or recover distilled spirits free of tax has been issued. A place of business means the entire office, plant or area of the business in any one location under the